

Government, Citizenship & the Constitution

Chapter 8

Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 8 Vocabulary

1. Domestic Tranquility
2. General Welfare
3. Liberty
4. Articles
5. Popular Sovereignty
6. Limited Government
7. Checks and Balances
8. Federalism
9. House of Representative
10. Senate
11. Bill
12. Electoral College
13. Unconstitutional
14. Veto
15. Impeach
16. Infrastructure
17. Citizen
18. Naturalize
19. Immigrant
20. Jury Duty

Notes

I. Principles behind the Constitution

a. Our Constitution was created based on _____ basic principles:

i. _____:

ii. _____ **Government:**

iii. _____:

iv. _____ **and** _____:

v. _____:

vi. _____:

vii. **Individual** _____:

II. Goals of the Constitution

- a. Goals of the Constitution are stated in the Constitution's _____.

Preamble to the Constitution

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

b. 6 goals of the Constitution:

- i. Form a more perfect (government)**
- ii. Establish for all**
- iii. Insure domestic**
- iv. Provide for the common**
- v. Promote general**
- vi. Secure the blessings of liberty**

III. Organization of the Constitution

a. The U.S. Constitution is divided into _____ sections

i. _____

1. Introduction to the constitution

2. Outlines Constitution's _____

ii. _____

1. _____ articles

2. Establish framework for government

iii. _____

1. Formal changes to the constitution

2. First 10 Amendments are known as the _____

IV. Article I: The _____ Branch

A. Called _____

B. Bicameral-Divided into _____ houses:

i. House of _____

1. _____ of 2 houses:
2. Representation based on _____
3. Members serve _____ year terms
4. _____ presides over the House of Representatives
5. Requirements:
 - a. _____+
 - b. Citizen for _____ years
 - c. _____ in state which elected

ii. _____

1. Each state is _____: _____ per state
2. Senators serve _____ year terms
3. _____ presides over Senate
 - a. _____ presides in VPs absence
4. Requirements:
 - a. _____+
 - b. Citizen for _____ years
 - c. _____ in state in which elected

C. Powers of Congress

i. Make nation's _____

- 1. Laws start as _____**
- 2. Bills can begin in _____ house**
- 3. If both houses vote to approve the bill, it is sent to the _____, who must sign it before it becomes law**

ii. Powers listed in Constitution

- 1. Collect _____**
- 2. _____ money**
- 3. _____ money**
- 4. Create _____**
- 5. Fix standard _____ & _____**
- 6. Declare _____**

iii. The _____

- 1. "Congress can make all laws which shall be _____ for carrying out its duties."**
 - a. Allows Congress to _____ its powers to deal with the changing needs of the nation.**

V. Article II: The _____ Branch

A. Includes:

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____ and _____ that help
President do his/her work.

B. Length in office

- i. Serves a _____ year term
- ii. _____ term limit
- iii. _____ years max

C. Requirements to be President:

- i. _____ citizen
- ii. _____ +
- iii. Resident of U.S. for _____ years

D. Powers of the President

- i. Constitution gives _____ details. Most powers set
by _____.
 - 1. _____ of military
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____ (Must be approved by _____)
 - 4. Suggests new laws
 - 5. Grant _____

E. Electing a President

- i. Elected every _____ years
- ii. Elected by _____
 - 1. There are _____ votes in the electoral college
 - 2. The number of votes each state gets is based on the number of _____ and _____ each state has.

Representatives + Senators=States electoral college vote

EX: Pennsylvania (21 Electoral College Votes)

_____ Representatives + _____ Senators = PA's _____ electoral votes

- 3. A candidate needs to receive _____ votes to win

VI. Article III: The _____ Branch

a. Called the _____

b. Powers of the Supreme Court:

- i. The job of the Supreme Court is to _____ laws.
- ii. The Supreme Court has the power to declare laws
_____.

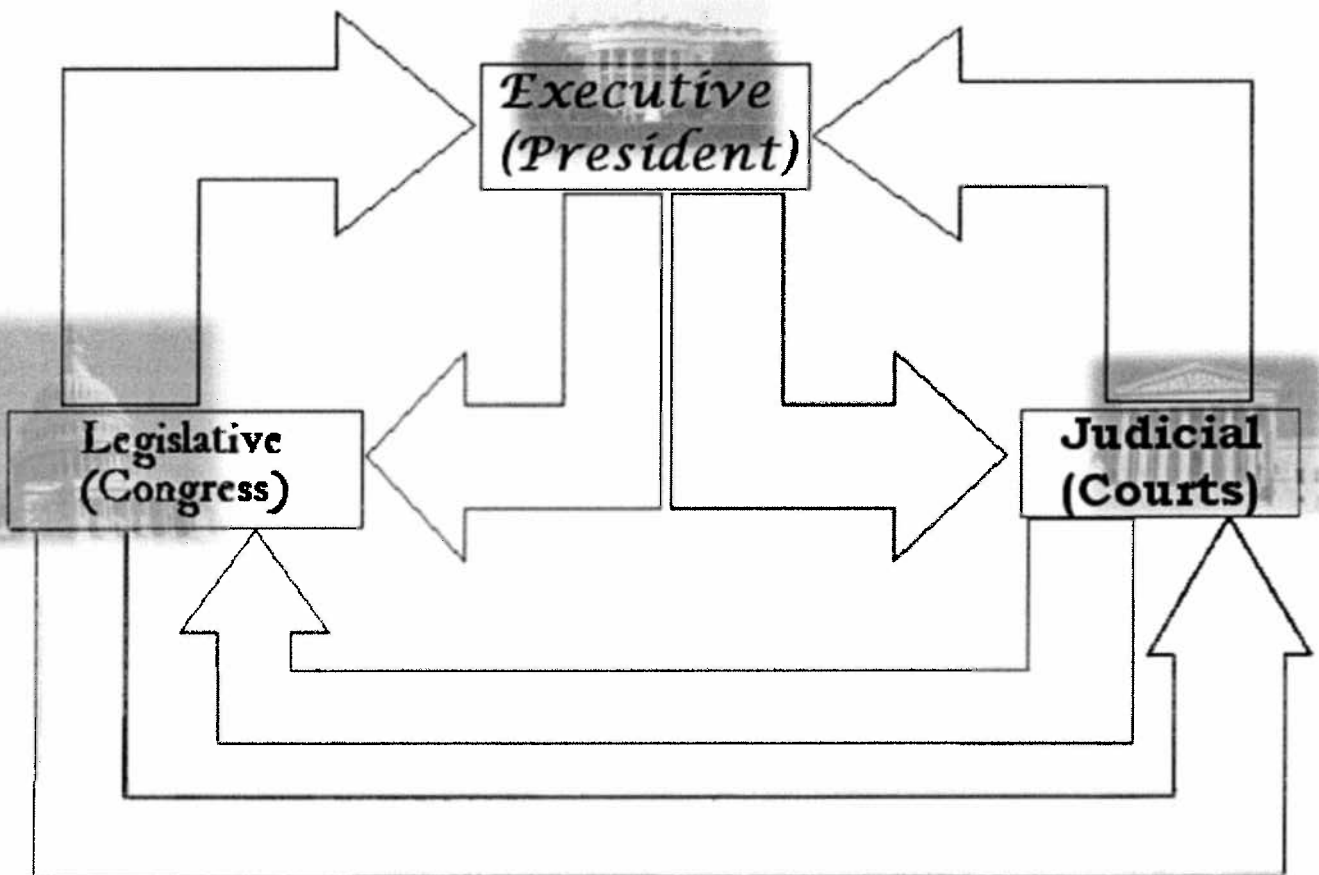
c. Make up of Supreme Court:

- i. _____ Justices
 - 1. 1 _____
 - 2. 8 _____
- ii. All justices are appointed by the _____ and
must be confirmed by the _____.
- iii. Justices serve for _____/_____

VII. Checks and Balances

- a. The principle of separation of powers divides our government into _____ branches to keep one branch from becoming _____.
- b. The system of checks and balances further safeguards against the _____.
- i. Checks and balances give each branch the power to _____ of the other two.

The System of Checks and Balances



VIII. Article IV: _____

- a. Each state must extend “ _____ ” to the other states.
 - i. States must recognize legal documents of other states.
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
- b. States must treat citizens of other states the same way it treats citizens of its state.
- c. States must _____ wanted criminals for trial.
- d. Sets procedures for the admittance of _____.
- e. Guarantees to states
 - i. The federal government promises to protect each state from _____ and _____ if asked.

IX. Article V: _____ the Constitution

- a. The framers did not want to make it _____ to change, or amend, the Constitution.**
- b. Article V outlines _____ ways of amending the Constitution.**
 - i. If 2/3 of _____ the House of Representatives and the Senate agree, they can amend the Constitution**
 - ii. If 2/3 of the states call for a _____, they can amend the constitution.**

X. Article VI:

- a. Makes laws that are passed by Congress and signed by the President the _____.
- b. Requires states to _____ laws that conflict with the Constitution.

XI. Ratification

- a. Requires ____ of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution before it would go into effect.

XII. Amendments

a. _____ total amendments

b. **Bill of Rights:**

i. Added in _____

ii. **First 10 amendments to Constitution**

1. 1st Amendment

a. Protects freedoms of _____,
_____, _____, and _____

2. 2nd Amendment

a. Protects right to bear _____

3. 3rd Amendment

a. Protects against _____ of troops

4. 4th Amendment

a. Protects against unreasonable _____

5. 5th Amendment

a. **Rights of the Accused**

i. Requires indictment by a _____
_____ before trial

ii. Protects against _____

iii. Can't be forced to testify against

6. 6th Amendment

a. Guarantees a _____ by a
_____ in criminal cases

7. 7th Amendment

a. Guarantees a trial by jury in _____

8. 8th Amendment

a. Protects against excessive _____
and _____

9. 9th Amendment

a. Assures that people have _____
than those that are listed in the
Constitution

10. 10th Amendment

a. Determines that all powers that are
not given to the national government
in the Constitution are reserved for
the _____.

c. Other notable amendments:

- i. _____th Amendment-Ended _____(_____)
- ii. _____th Amendment-_____(_____)
- iii. _____th Amendment-Lowered voting age from
_____ to _____ (_____)

XIII. Rights and responsibilities of Citizens

a. A citizen is a person who owes _____ to a particular nation and is entitled to all its _____.

b. To be a U.S. citizen you must...

i. _____

ii. Be _____

iii. Be _____ when your parents were naturalized.

c. **Responsibilities of citizens**

i. _____:

ii. Obey _____:

iii. _____:

iv. Serve on _____:

v. _____:

vi. Be _____:

Resources

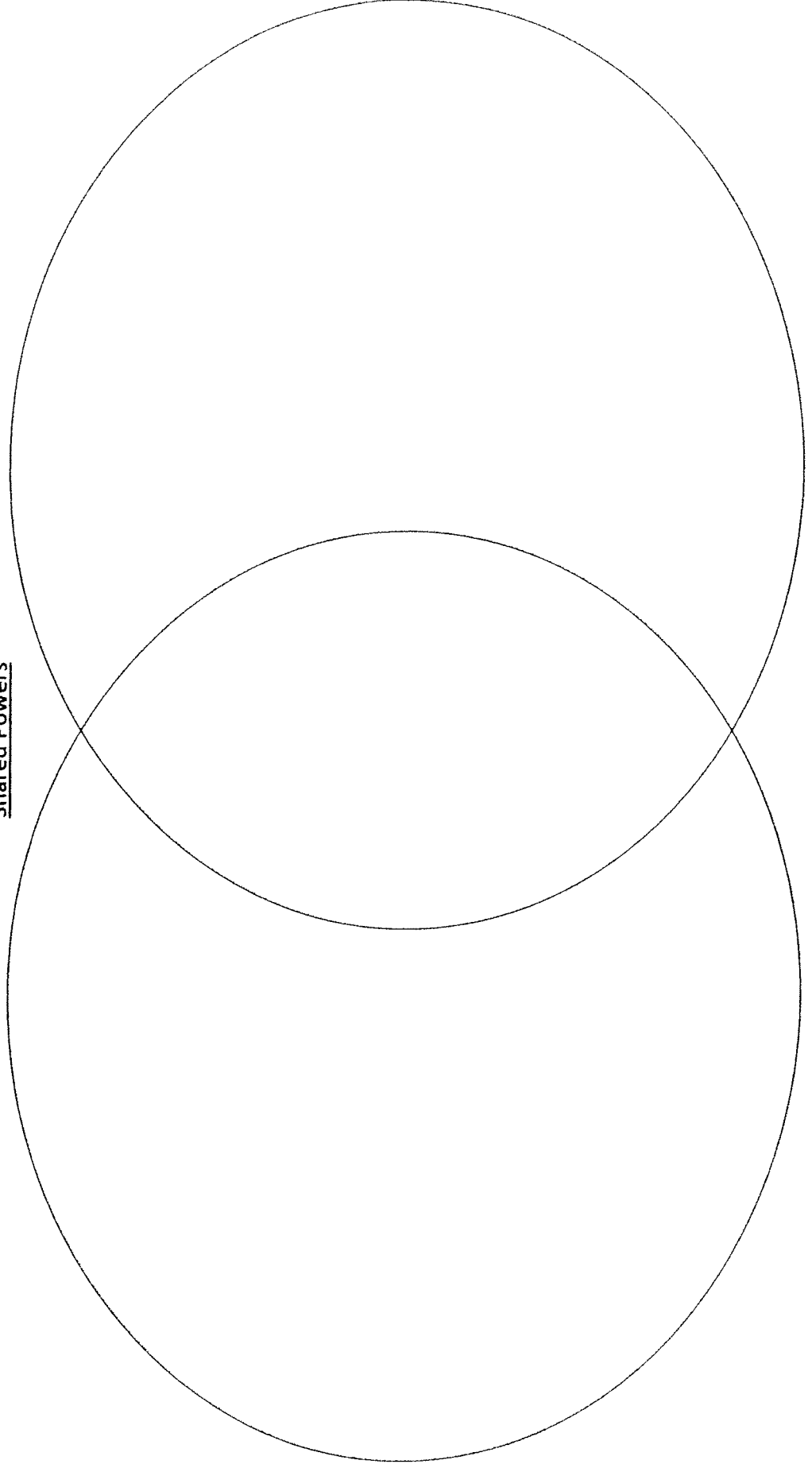
Federalism

Directions: Our government is based on a federalist system. That means that the powers of the government are divided between the federal government and the states. Below is a venn diagram. Use pages 235 and 251 to fill out the venn diagram. Place all of the powers that specifically belong to the federal government in one circle. Place all the powers that specifically belong to the state governments in the other circle. Place any powers that are shared by the federal and state governments in the overlapping area in the center.

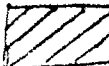
Powers of the Federal Government

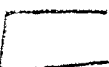
Powers of State Government

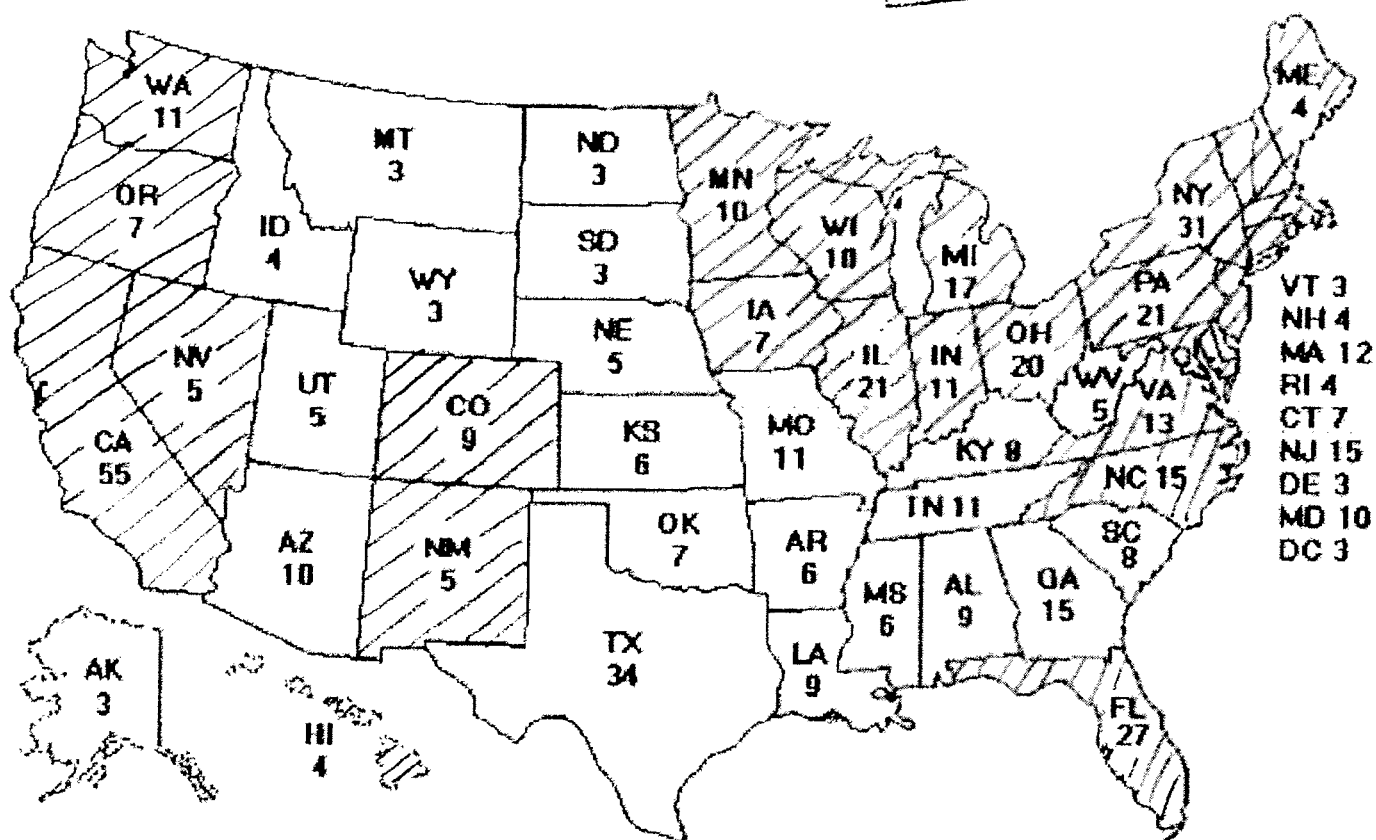
Shared Powers



Using the Electoral College

Candidate A = 

Candidate B = 



Directions: Use the 2008 electoral map above to answer the following questions

1. What state has the most electoral votes?
2. What states have the least electoral votes?
3. How many votes does Pennsylvania have?
4. How many states did Candidate A win?
5. How many states did candidate B win?
6. How many total Electoral College votes did candidate A have?
7. How many total Electoral College votes did candidate B have?
8. What was the electoral vote differential between candidate A and candidate B?

Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____

REVIEW FOR THE THREE BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Legislative Branch

1. Article _____ of the Constitution creates the Legislative Branch.
2. We call our legislative branch _____.
3. Our legislative branch is _____, meaning it has two houses.
4. The upper house is called the _____.
5. The lower house is called the _____.
6. There are _____ members in the Senate.
7. The head of the Senate is the _____.
8. Who presides over the Senate in the absence of the answer to #7? _____
9. There are _____ members in the House of Representatives.
10. The _____ presides over the House of Representatives?
11. Representation in the Senate is _____, so no one state is stronger than another,
12. In the Senate, each state gets _____ votes.
13. Representation in the House of Representatives is based on _____.
14. Senators serve for _____ years.
15. Members of the House of Representatives serve for _____ years.
16. How many times can members of the Senate and the House fo Representatives run for reelection? _____

17. The two Senators from Pennsylvania are:

A. _____

B. _____

18. The Congressman who represents our area in the House is: a. _____

19. Members to the House and the Senate are elected by _____.

20. What is the Purpose of the Legislative Branch?

The Executive Branch

1. Article _____ of the Constitution creates the Executive Branch.

2. The executive branch consists of the _____ and the President's advisors called the _____.

3. The Executive Branch is also made up of many _____ and _____ that help the President, Vice President and the Cabinet with their work.

4. What are the three qualifications to run for President of the United States?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

5. The President is elected by the _____.

6. The President can serve for _____ terms or _____ years.

7. What is the purpose of the Executive Branch?

The Judicial Branch

1. Article _____ of the Constitution creates the Judicial Branch.
2. Article _____ only creates the _____.
3. All the other federal courts are created by _____.
4. Who heads the Supreme Court?
5. There are _____ justices on the Supreme Court.
6. Supreme Court Justices serve for _____.
7. Supreme Court Justices are appointed by _____.
8. What is the purpose of the Judicial Branch?